What is claimed is:

- 1 1. A method for increasing the proliferation of
- 2 thymocytes in a non-human animal comprising altering an endogenous
- 3 gene encoding p27 kip1 in a somatic cell of the animal to cause a
- 4 functional deficiency of cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor function
- 5 of p27 Kipl, thereby increasing the proliferation of thymocytes in the
- 6 animal.

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- 1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the cell is a 2 thymocyte or bone marrow cell.
 - 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the animal is a rodent, pig, sheep, frog, or bovine.
 - 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the gene encoding $p27^{\text{Kip1}}$ is altered by insertion of a positively selectable marker, mutation of the gene encoding $p27^{\text{Kip1}}$, or deletion of the gene encoding $p27^{\text{Kip1}}$.
 - 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the gene encoding $p27^{\text{Kipl}}$ is altered by insertion of a positively selectable marker into the gene.
- 1 6. The method of claim 5, wherein the positively 2 selectable marker encodes neomycin resistance, thymidine kinase,
- 3 adenine phosphoribosyl transferase, hypoxanthine-quanine
- 4 phosphoribosyl transferase or dihydrofolate reductase.
- 1 7. The method of claim 6, wherein the positively
- 2 selectable marker encodes neomycin resistance.
- 1 8. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
- 2 introducing a plasmid into the cell, wherein the plasmid
- 3 comprises the gene encoding p27 altered by insertion of a
- 4 positively selectable marker.

- The method of claim 8, wherein the plasmid further 9. 1 comprises a negatively selectable marker adjacent the altered gene 2 encoding $p27^{\text{Kipl}}$, whereby the distance between the negatively 3 selectable marker and the altered gene encoding $p27^{\text{Kipl}}$ is sufficient 4 to allow homologous recombination between the altered gene encoding 5 p27^{Kip1} and a gene encoding p27^{Kip1} in the cell. 6 The method of claim 9, wherein the negatively 10. 1 selectable marker encodes thymidine kinase. 2
 - The method of claim 8, wherein the plasmid is delivered to the cell by electroporation, microinjection or transformation.

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